



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">European Journal of Medicinal Plants</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_EJMP_32702
Title of the Manuscript:	$\beta$ -sitosterol and its 3-O-glucosid as novel acaricides against Rhipicephalus (B.) annulatus ticks
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

**General guideline for Peer Review process:**

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p>- The authors stated (on the summary) that the aim of the study was to find new and natural product to control <i>R. annulatus</i>, however they should have in mind that a plant extract or its compounds can have high efficiency on the lab, however this efficiency cannot be directly translated in a safe and efficient product to control ticks on the field.</p> <p>-It is very clear from the results and photos that <i>M. forsskaolii</i> extracts and some of its compounds have activity against engorged females of <i>R. annulatus</i>. However, it is necessary to emphasize that the methodology has a serious fault. When evaluating efficacy of acaricides (natural or synthetic) against engorged females, it is recommended (FAO, 2004) verify the efficacy against tick reproduction (egg mass and larval hatchability) not mortality as accomplished in the present manuscript.</p> <p>-The introduction is missing important information, for ex., there are <i>R. microplus</i> strains resistant to other acaricides than pyrethroid; although it is a common sense that plant extracts have the advantage of low or no toxicity to mammals as compared to chemical acaricides, without proper toxicological evaluation, this cannot be affirmed; the phrase "the use of therapeutic plant extracts in veterinary medicine..."needed some reference to be supported.</p> <p>-The text is not well-written and presents innumerable grammar mistakes</p>	<p>We modified the conclusion</p> <p>Ticks died after 24 hrs before oviposition so there was no chance for studying tick reproduction (egg mass and larval hatchability)</p> <p>The phrase "the use of therapeutic plant extracts in veterinary medicine) was removed</p> <p>grammar mistakes were corrected</p> <p>the result part is a detailed presentation of</p>



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	<p>and abbreviation of scientific names and techniques in their first citations.</p> <p>-The results presented on the text should be a summary of the data shown in the table and not its repetition.</p> <p>-The units used on table 1 (concentration) are no standardized.</p> <p>-The results are not well-discussed. They should be confronted with the extensive literature on evaluation of plant extracts against ticks.</p> <p>- The authors reach a conclusion (stated in the summary) that is not supported by the results. Before the incorporation of <math>\beta</math>-sitosterol and <math>\beta</math>-sitosterol-3-O-glucoside in pharmaceutical preparations for tick control, there are many studies needed, such as field efficacy, persistence, stability, toxicology, compatibility, how to obtain the compounds, etc.</p>	<p>the data</p> <p>discussion part was re-written</p> <p>Conclusion part was re-written</p>
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments		
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		